

floor, and the *zaptiehs* were most unwilling to drive off the marauders, saying that their only orders were to protect me. The Kurds, who were at least ten to one, retired when they saw the Government uniforms, hut the big dogs barked for the rest of the night.

The next day's march occupied eleven hours. It was very cold, "light without heat/" superb travelling weather. One *zaptieli* was a Moslem, the other an Armenian, and there were strong differences of opinion between them, especially when we halted to rest at a Christian village, and the Kurdish *Jcatirgi* took several sheaves of corn from a threshing-floor without paying for them. The Moslem insisted that he should not pay, and the Christian that he should, and it ended by my paying and deducting the sum from his *lakjisheesh*. The *zaptiehs* are usually men who have served five years with the colours. In Eastern Asia Minor they are well clothed in dark blue braided uniforms, and have ulsters in addition for cold weather. They provide their own horses. Their pay is eighty piastres a month, with rations of bread for themselves and of barley for their animals, but the pay is often nine months in arrear, or they receive it in depreciated paper. They are accused of being directly or indirectly concerned in many robberies, and of preying on the peasantry. They are armed with Snider rifles, swords, and revolvers. From the top of a high pass above Kotranis there was a final

view of the Jelu mountains, and the
remainder of the
day was spent among hills, streams, and
valleys, with
rich fertile soil and abundant water, but
very thinly
peopled.

A very ingenious plough has taken the
place of the
primitive implement hitherto used. The share
is big and
heavy, well shod with iron, and turns up
the soil to a
great' depth. The draught is from an axle
with two